of no benefit to Thodupuzha. He therefore requested that a large number of Boys' and Girls' Schools should be opened in different parts of the Thodupuzha taluk, and a Sanskrit Patasala also established at Thodupuzha or Muvattupuzha.

Mr. P. K. Kochunni Vaidyan (Member, Nominated) requested (1) that the Eazhava children should be admitted in those schools which were now closed to them, more especially the Girls' Schools, (2) that they should be allowed admission into the Sanskrit and Ayurveda Patasalas, and (3) that similar institutions should be established one in each division, or liberal grants sanctioned to such institutions as were started by the Eazhavas.

Dewan's reply.—The Director of Public Instruction will be asked to make a comprehensive and detailed enquiry into the question—so far as the schools not yet open to the Eazhavas are concerned.

116. The disabilities of the Pulayas in the matter of getting admission into Schools.

Mr. Aiyan Kali (Member, Nominated) expressed the gratitude of the community for the orders already issued by the Government for admitting the Pulaya children into the Sirkar schools; but he regretted that the authorities in some of the schools would not admit them in spite of the orders, for some frivolous reason or other. In places where admission was once given to the Pulaya boys, there was no trouble whatsoever for the future. The present condition of affairs in Neyyattinkara, Venganoor and Pullad would bear out his statement. He understood that some of the teachers of certain schools were at the bottom of the mischief, and not the people. He therefore requested that stringent instructions might be given to the Director of Public Instruction and the Inspectors of Schools to enforce the orders already issued.

Mr. C. Saradan Solomon (Member, Nominated) said that, although orders had been issued by the Government for admitting the Pulaya children in certain schools, yet great opposition was experienced when admission was sought for. Such opposition was, in the infant state of their education, a source of great discouragement to the Pulayas. He requested that stringent orders might be issued for admitting the Pulaya boys and girls in the Sirkar schools without any opposition from the beginning of the next school-year, and that their admission into the grant-in-aid schools in his taluk should also be enforced. He further requested that particular attention should be paid in the matter of giving primary education to the Pulaya girls.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

117. Want of Industrial Schools for the poor in Nanjanad.

Mr. P. Arumanayagom (Member, Nominated) said that the poor of Thovala and Agastiswaram taluks were entirely dependent on agriculture, and that, when harvest was over, they suffered very much for want of work, even though they were prepared to work for lesser wages. The Member therefore suggested that an Industrial School might be established at Nagercoil and that the children of the poor and of the backward classes might also be given training in that school.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

118. The need for more Tamil Schools in the taluks of Thovala and Agasteeswaram.

Mr. G. Jesudasan (Member, Nominated) said that the taluks of Thovala and Agastiswaram mostly consisted of Tamil-speaking people, numbering, according to the last Census, 33,963 and 99,956 respectively. There were only 299 and 2,176 Malayalam-speaking people in Thovala and Agastiswaram respectively; but it was noteworthy that there were 15 Malayalam schools, against 12 Tamil schools, in the two taluks. It was a matter for surprise that the Government should have established a Malayalam school in Aramboly, a frontier village which consisted entirely of Tamil-

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speaking people. Besides, a Mission agency had been refused permission by the Education Department to open a Tamil school at Pulanguly on the ground that there was a Malayalam school in close proximity to it. The Salvation Army were also asked to close their Tamil school at Puliankulam and send their children to the Government Malayalam school at Thamarakulam. The Member said that all that was a great hardship to the people, and he requested that every possible encouragement should be given to private agencies to open more Tamil schools in the two taluks. The existing Malayalam schools should be converted into Tamil schools; and if that was not practicable, Tamil should also be taught in the Malayalam schools.

Dewan's reply.—The Director of Public Instruction will be instructed to persist in the policy of converting the Malayalam schools in the taluks of Thovala and Agastiswaram into Tamil schools.

119. The necessity for establishing an Industrial School at Nagercoil.

Mr. G. Jesudasan (Member, Nominated) said that the Sri Mula Rama Varma Technical Institute at Nagercoil was started in 1903 out of the subscriptions collected from the public, in commemoration of the safe return of His Highness the Maha Raja from the Imperial Darbar at Delhi. The Government had also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 455 per mensem. For want of funds, the Managing Committee had, in 1906, placed the institute in the hands of the Government, with the hope that it would be continued and its scope of usefulness enlarged. The Government, having observed that the institute was not working satisfactorily, had abolished, in consultation with the Chief Engineer and the Director of Public Instruction, all the industrial classes, except the Weaving Class, which was open only to those of the weaving caste. In G. O. No. E. 1858, dated the 27th August 1909, the Government recognised the need for a Blacksmiths' School and asked the Director to submit proposals. The Member therefore prayed that the Industrial School should be re-established at Nagercoil by the addition of a Carpentry Class and a Blacksmith's Class to the existing Weaving Class. He also requested that the Weaving Class at Nagercoil and the Carpentry School at Quilon should be thrown open to *all* classes of people.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

120. The desirability of raising the Lower Grade Secondary School at Eraniel to the standard of a High School.

Mr. P. N. Daniel (Member, Eraniel taluk) said that the Lower Grade Secondary School at Eraniel had been started in 1040 and that the present strength of the School was over 200. There would be a sufficient number of students in the Fourth Form, if one was started. The pupils who passed the Third Form examination had now to go to Kottar or Nagercoil for prosecuting their further studies. Their tender age and the heavy expenses for boarding and fees generally stood in the way of their higher education. A good many of them had therefore to discontinue their studies at that stage. Further, there was much congestion in the English High Schools at Kottar and Nagercoil, and admission was often refused for want of accommodation. The late Director, Dr. Mitchell, with the object of raising the standard of the Eraniel School, added four more rooms to the school building. There was, therefore, sufficient accommodation available. He also pointed out that Eraniel commanded all that could be desired in point of health and sanitation, the school being situated on a hill facing the sea with an unobstructed view. He therefore requested that the Lower Grade Secondary School at Eraniel be raised to the standard of a High School.

Dewan's reply.—Noted. The policy of the Government is against increasing the number of the Departmental *Higher* Grade Secondary Schools.

121. The need for raising the standard of the Lower Grade Secondary School at Thackala to that of a Higher Grade Secondary School

Mr. S. K. Appavu (Member, Nominated) said that Thackala was the headquarters of the Padmanabhapuram Division, and it contained 2 Munsiffs' Courts, 3

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